# KING'S NORTON AND NORTHFIELD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

# SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

# HEALTH

AND

# SANITARY CONDITION

## OF THE DISTRICT

For the Year ending December 31st, 1903,

BY

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AND

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Health Offices,
Watford Road,
King's Norton,
*March, 1904.*

# ANNUAL REPORT, 1903.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting my second annual report for the year ending December 31st, 1903.

The report is in some respects a record one, and reflects great credit on the work of the Council in Sanitary reform during recent years.

Favourable meteorological conditions have no doubt aided your efforts; the death rate is the lowest occurring in your records, the zymotic and infant mortality rates, also, being the lowest for a number of years.

With an additional Sanitary Inspector, and thorough reorganisation of the Health Department, it will be seen that the work done has been quite doubled.

All the Staff of the Health Department have done excellent work during the year, as the statistics at the end of the report will prove.

I again take this opportunity of thanking all my fellow officials for their great courtesy and kindness on all occasions.

I also wish to show my appreciation of the Council's consideration, and of the Health Committee's unanimous support of my efforts for the health and comfort of the district.

## WATER SUPPLY.

Naturally the supply of water for all purposes, with a rainfall of about 36 inches, has been ample during the year.

Whether this would be so in the country parts in a dry year I am unable to say, as their supply is chiefly from shallow wells.

The recent wet years have been a blessing in disguise to the district in different ways.

They have tided over the time until the Welsh water will have reached **Frankley.**

From wells there were taken 63 samples of water for analysis, and a number of these were found "unfit for human consumption."

Four polluted wells were closed, 12 cleansed, and in 67 cases the public supply was substituted.

As in 1902, no outbreak of disease was traced to bad water, but it stands to reason that organically-tainted water must have a lowering effect on the health of the consumers.

The number of surface wells in urban parts is fast being reduced, but several still remain, notably in King's Norton Village.

## REFUSE REMOVAL.

The work of replacing midden privies, those relics of the dark ages, by water closets has gone on briskly during the year.

No less than 221 were so altered.

The amount of *vis inertia* to be overcome in getting these converted can be imagined, as the majority of the owners had been "passive resisters" to moral suasion for years.

After the Authority had issued summonses, and brought some bad cases to Court, opposition died out promptly, and the work was done.

The objectionable practice of putting in water closets without proper flushing apparatus, as is often done in this district where replacing privies, should not be allowed.

There are not many foul privies left now in the urban districts; and in the rural parts, especially where there is no sewer, and plenty of dry soil to be procured, there is no doubt that ash closets may be kept quite inoffensive and free from nuisance.

At the Selly Oak end of Northfield Village we have been unable to have several bad privy middens converted because there is no sewer into which we are able to drain.

It seems important that this sewer be made, as new houses in that part are having to be drained into cesspits.

In the Old Square and Union Buildings, King's Norton, there are foul pan closets, each of which is used by more than one family, and should be replaced by water closets.

The more efficient way in which the district is scavenged is shown by the much smaller number of complaints on this matter received from householders.

The new Heenan & Froude Refuse Destructor, at Lifford, has not yet "materialised," owing to various difficulties, as regards form of boilers, revolving hearth, and other mechanical details.

This is unfortunate, as during the year there have been complaints of nuisance caused by "tips," arising probably to a certain extent from sentiment.

Things are, however, now being pushed on, and very shortly I expect that the work will be begun.

## SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Most probably owing to the introduction, by the Surveyor, of the ventilator-shafts for the sewers, few complaints of bad "drain" smells have been received.

It is certain that inhaling sewer gas must have a lowering effect on health, and is liable to produce "drain" sore throat and sickness; though Diphtheria can hardly be due to sewer gas, as the microbe is not found in it.

The Bartley Green drainage is much as it was in my last report, but the main sewer is to be started very soon, when great improvements can be made in the local drains.

The small ozier bed which takes the Rednal sewage is reported to have been altered so as not to allow crude sewage to enter the stream.

Owing to extensive alterations of the Rednal Temperance Hotel, the old building having been pulled down, the w.c. drains are being put right, and a large cesspool is being constructed.

This will have a good effect on the stream, which here received its chief pollution.

## RIVER POLLUTION.

Owing, possibly, to a certain extent, to the cold, wet summer there were no complaints of nuisance from any of the streams in the district.

No final agreement has been arrived at as to the effluent from the paper works, which still, therefore, enters the River Rea.

As the provision of a public bathing place in this river, at Northfield, is under consideration, a sample of the water was recently analysed.

The water proved to be as pure as many well waters in use for years, which were, however, recently condemned.

The result was a decided proof of the self purification of the stream, as a good deal of slop sewage enters it in the Rubery district, including the whole of the Asylum sewage, after treatment, however, through tanks and on land.

It is intended to investigate the upper reaches of the stream shortly.

## HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The supply of houses of all sorts is ample in the district, in some cases building being apparently rather overdone.

The erection of new houses is carefully supervised by the building officials, and in cases where their attention has been called to the fact that houses were being erected over holes full of water, these holes have been drained.

In some cases, houses are built with cellars, which afterwards fill with water, and, being without a drain, have to be baled or pumped out.

As water in the basement of a house is most injurious to the health of the inmates, causing rheumatism, catarrh, and other ailments, it is most important that it be prevented getting there, unless it can be drained off.

In most cases of wet cellars in houses, it is practically impossible for the health Department to suggest a remedy, except that of filling them up.

The recommendation in my last report of a concrete foundation for all houses has not yet been considered.

## SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The slaughter houses have been regularly inspected for the first time, and have been found clean and properly conducted.

Some of the older ones are very dilapidated, close to houses, and not fit for the purpose.

In addition some are so arranged that the operations can be viewed by children from the outside, an essentially wrong state of affairs.

No meat was discovered in any instance that was considered at all bad.

## MEAT INSPECTION.

Although no meat was seized, in four cases I was called in by the owner to inspect doubtful specimens.

Two of these were passed as fit for food, viz., a calf at Northfield, and a pig at King's Norton.

A bullock carcase with Generalised Tuberculosis was condemned at Selly Oak, and at Woodgate the carcase of a bullock, which had been ill from a disease resembling Anthrax, was also destroyed.

The supervision of pig killing is not well carried out in this district, as the chief part of it is done on unlicensed premises.

This is, of course, illegal, although it may be thought to be hard on people in rural districts not to be allowed to kill their pigs on the premises.

An additional trouble is the difficulty of moving pigs when the Swine Fever Order is in force, as it is so often.

## CANAL BOATS ACT.

For the first time, efficient inspection of Canal Boats, under the above Act, has been carried out in the district.

Not less than 172 were examined, compared with an average of about 40 per annum during past years.

In 35 boats, contraventions of the Act were found, and notices served to have them remedied.

The Act enforces the proper sanitary condition of all residential canal boats, as regards air space, ventilation, and contamination of living cabins from a noxious cargo.

Overcrowding of the limited space allowed by the Act is the chief form of contravention.

## SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Little work has been done in this connection, and no complaints have been received.

There is no doubt, however, that many of our chimney stacks do give forth a fair amount of black smoke, but whether these are protected as being connected with metal furnaces is a moot point.

Whether the health of residents in the neighbourhood is affected by this smoke, which must be much diluted when it reaches the ground level, I cannot say.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Very good work has been done under this Act, which, until the last few years, was not administered to any extent in this locality by the District Council.

There were 136 samples for analysis taken, or nearly as many as were taken in the previous three years.

In addition to these, 28 samples of milk were examined for "fats" by the "Gerbur" apparatus by myself.

A good proportion of samples to be taken is, from 2½ to 3 per 1,000 population, say, 180 in this district.

Of the samples taken there were 81 milk, 14 butter, 13 spirits, 3 coffee, 6 vinegar, 8 pepper, 2 margarine, and 9 condensed milk.

Except in the case of milk, no adulterations or abstractions were detected.

Added water was found in milk in 9 instances, and in 2 cases a deficiency of cream.

The two latter showed a shortage of 10 and 16·6 per cent. respectively.

In 5 samples less than 10 per cent. of added water was reported, and in 4 there was 10 to 11 per cent.

Four dealers were proceeded against in the Police Court, and fined respectively 20 shillings, 30 shillings, and, in two instances, five pounds each, costs in addition in each case.

In 13·5 per cent. of samples taken the milk was found adulterated, compared with the average in the country of 10 per cent., and in London of 15·6.

Naturally, from its very simplicity, added water was the most usual form of sophistication.

By the much-increased vigilance of the department in the carrying out of the Acts, it is to be hoped that adulteration may be to a great extent supressed.

The apparent purity of other articles is very satisfactory.

The presence of preservatives was not reported in any instance by the Analyst, although his attention was called to this practice.

## COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

The Inspectors have visited, on 408 occasions, Cowsheds, Milkshops and Dairies in the district, and have added 87 names to the Register, which now contains 178.

A number of the outlying dairy farms have been inspected, but no great reforms, many of which are badly needed, have been carried out.

With my rather small experience of these farms in the district up to the present, I am quite of opinion that they are not worse than the average; but why should they not be better?

What we want is well-lighted and well-ventilated cowsheds, with well-paved floors, kept clean and drained, the walls being well whitewashed at fairly frequent intervals.

In these sheds the cows, healthy to begin with, should be given good air space, and allowed pure water to drink, not the water from some stagnant stinking pond.

The midden should be well away from the shed, and the cows kept clean by rubbing with a brush or damp cloth.

The superstition that cows do not need pure and fresh air, and pure water, is a most dangerous one altogether, disproved by the experience in the model dairies now established in our midst.

Cows' udders should be always cleansed before milking, as also should be the hands of milkers, who should wear clean washable smocks.

It has been found by experiment that 90 times as much dirt gets into milk from a cow with dirty udders as from a cleansed one.

Even from so-called model dairies, and after straining, a large quantity of filth, which is practically all "dung," is found in milk.

Popular opinion is decidedly growing on this subject, and present conditions will not be endured for many years longer by the public.

In order that milk may remain wholesome, it is necessary that all tins be cleansed with steam or boiling water, that the milk be strained and rapidly cooled after being collected, and stored in a cool, clean, and ventilated repository.

## FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS.

Substantial progress has been made during the year under the above Acts in regard to the inspection and registration of workshops and workplaces.

The Inspectors paid 317 visits, and measured up the cubic contents of workshops, where necessary, and made recommendations as to ventilation, cleanliness and closet supply.

The cleanliness and air space were in almost all cases above suspicion, but the ventilation as a rule was not very good.

Seeing that wet processes are not carried on in any case, no draining of floors was found necessary.

Several cases where the closet supply was not sufficient were reported to the Council's Surveyor.

The Council's depot at Selly Oak, which is, I believe, only a temporary one, comes under the heading of a "workplace," and possesses a pan closet, one of the few in the neighbourhood.

The various trades on the register include: Wheelwrights, 12; Tailors, 7; Bakehouses, 41; Blacksmiths, 20; Plumbers, 10; Shoemakers, 21; Saddlers, 7; Painters, 9; Carpenters, 25; Milliners, 6; Dressmakers, 8; Stonemasons, 6; Cycle Makers, 8; Nail Makers, 10; Laundries, 5.

## BAKEHOUSES.

The Bakehouses have been visited at intervals both by the Inspectors and myself.

No serious defects were found, but in two instances pig styes and foul manure heaps were discovered in close proximity to the place where the bread was deposited.

These faults were remedied, on the attention of the owners being called to the great risk of contaminating the bread.

No underground bakehouse exists in the district.

## FIRE ESCAPES.

An inspection of the fire escape arrangements in the factories and workshops in the district has been made by the Captains of the Council Fire Brigades, and a report presented to their Committee.

In the Northfield Parish they are reported as good, and in King's Norton various alterations have been recommended.

## HOME WORKERS.

A list of "Home Workers" resident in the district has been compiled, both of those receiving work from the district and from outside it.

In addition, the names of all home workers resident out of the district, but receiving work from this district, have been reported to the Medical Officer of Health of the place of residence.

Out of the total list of 24 persons all were connected with tailoring and clothing, except one, a bootmaker.

Some of the home workers residing in this district have been visited, but there are still some to visit.

## GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

In the Head Inspector's statement at the end of this report will be found a comparative statement of the work of this department for the last three years.

The large increase in the amount of work done during the last year is obvious, and is only partly explained by the extra Inspector who started at the New Year.

The chief increases in the work are shown by the number of samples of food and drugs and water taken for analysis, the number of doubtful infectious cases visited, ashbins provided, workshops, slaughter houses, cowsheds, and canal boats inspected, etc.

These are in addition to a large amount of district inspection carried out in the intervals.

It is almost unnecessary to say that the whole staff has done its duty thoroughly, and has quite lived up to its reputation of last year.

The use by the Inspectors of their own cycles increases their efficiency 30 per cent., and should be practically encouraged by the Committee, as is done by other Committees of the Council.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

There were 164 bacterial examinations made in the laboratory at West Heath Hospital by myself.

Of these 8 were Widal Tests for Typhoid Fever, of which 3 were positive, and 5 negative.

Of the 154 throat swabs in doubtful Diphtheria cases examined, Klebs Lœffler Bacilli were present in 39, Hoffman Bacilli in 30, and 85 were altogether negative.

As Typhoid Fever was fortunately very rare in the district, the Widal Test was not in much request, but in the specimens examined it proved of great assistance to the medical men.

The Widal reaction is most reliable, and by it one can, by the examination of a drop of a patient's blood, tell if he has Typhoid Fever, the diagnosis of which disease is often otherwise impossible until many weeks have elapsed.

This is the first whole year that this test has been available in the district.

The main factor in the marked decrease in Diphtheria cases and deaths during the year was the great assistance of the bacterial diagnosis, which was used in nearly all doubtful cases seen by medical men.

The majority of the notified cases were examined both at the beginning and end of the illness, and disinfection was not carried out until the throat secretions showed no Diphtheria Bacilli.

In addition, more than 30 children with sore throats in schools affected with Diphtheria had their throats swabbed, and the swabs examined for Diphtheria Bacilli.

In several instances children were found in school with mild but certain Diphtheria.

In my opinion every sore throat, in school more especially, should be examined, and then we should hear less of the popular but fallacious war cry of " Drains and Diphtheria."

## POPULATION.

At the middle of the year the population was estimated by the Registrar General at 63,717 persons, or an increase in 12 months of 2,938.

This is an unreliable method of estimation, as it assumes that the annual increase is the same in the present decennium as in the last.

The estimation of 63,072 was arrived at by finding out the number of new houses finished in each Ward, and allowing as many persons per house as were shown in the 1901 census.

Selly Oak, King's Heath, Stirchley and Moseley showed fair increases of new houses.

The excess of birth over deaths was 1,102.

In the present state of the labour market it is hardly likely that the last decade's rate of increase will continue.

## BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES.

Of 1,755 births, 916 were males and 839 females, which amounts to an annual rate of 27·5, compared with 30·1 in 1902, and 28·06 the average for the last 10 years. The rate is lower than in the last two years, and about the same as in 1900.

The Ward rates varied from 11·1 in Moseley to 31·0 in King's Heath, 31·1 in Stirchley, and 37·0 in Selly Oak.

## VARIOUS VITAL RATES FOR LAST 10 YEARS.

|  | 10 years aver. | 1894 | 1895 | 1896 | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1900 | 1901 | 1902 | 1903 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Birth Rate | 28·02 | 25·34 | 29·59 | 27·04 | 26·90 | 27·46 | 27·73 | 27·51 | 31·03 | 30·14 | 27·54 |
| Death Rate | 11·5 | 10·78 | 11·69 | 11·51 | 12·15 | 11·11 | 11·4 | 12·21 | 12·74 | 11·25 | 10·24 |
| Zymotic Death Rate | ·99 | 0·6 | 0·8 | 1·1 | 1·4 | 0·9 | 0·8 | 1·1 | 1·4 | 1·1 | 0·7 |
| Infant Death Rate per 1,000 live births | 120 | 114 | 106 | 118 | 147 | 128 | 121 | 130 | 128 | 109 | 98 |

## WARD BIRTHS AND DEATHS, 1903.

| WARDS | Estimated Population | Births | Rate per 1,000 | Deaths | | | | | | Total | Rate per 1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 0-1 | 1-5 | 5-15 | 15-25 | 25-65 | 65-up | | |
| King's Norton .. .. | 6,304 | 108 | 17·1 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 17 | 21 | 52 | 8·2 |
| Northfield .. .. | 4,758 | 119 | 25·0 | 13 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 13 | 17 | 61 | 12·8 |
| Beoley .. .. .. | 565 | 10 | 17·7 | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7·0 |
| Selly Oak . .. | 18,949 | 732 | 37·0 | 75 | 26 | 15 | 12 | 62 | 34 | 224 | 11·8 |
| King's Heath .. .. | 11,126 | 345 | 31·0 | 24 | 11 | 9 | 4 | 41 | 22 | 111 | 9·9 |
| Moseley .. .. .. | 11,152 | 124 | 11·1 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 40 | 39 | 93 | 8·3 |
| Stirchley .. .. | 10,218 | 317 | 31·1 | 42 | 14 | 7 | 6 | 22 | 17 | 108 | 10·4 |
| Selly Oak Infirmary .. | | | | 3 (4) | 2 (2) | (2) | 6 (3) | 38 (15) | 42 (18) | 91 (44) | |
| Rubery Asylum .. | | | | | | | | 27 (1) | 15 | 42 (1) | |
| Moseley Hall Convalescent Home .. | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | 3 | |
| St. Paul's Convent .. | | | | | | | | 4 (1) | (1) | 4 (2) | |
| Hollywood Smallpox Hospital .. | | | | (1) | | | | | | (1) | |
| West Heath Hospital | | | | (1) | (5) | (4) | (2) | (1) | | (13) | |
| Shenley Fields Homes | | | | | | (1) | | | | (1) | |
| Totals .. | 63,072 | 1,755 | 27·54 | 176 | 66 | 41 | 36 | 265 | 209 | 793 | 10·2 |

## DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.

Out of the 761 deaths in the district, 140 were of residents from outside places, who died in Public Institutions here.

In addition there were 32 deaths of our residents in public institutions outside this district. The deaths of males were 345, females 416, the latter being in a majority of 71, which is unusual. This is specially noticeable when we see that the male births exceeded the female ones by 77.

This preponderance of male births, if it has lasted for many years, combined with the factory employment for girls in this district, may possibly be at the root of the "servant problem."

The death rate was only 10·24 per 1,000, the lowest recorded one, when the deaths of our residents outside the district are included.

In 1902 the rate was 11·2, and the average for 10 years is 11·9.

The Ward death rates (Beoley excepted) varied from 8·2 in King's Norton, and 8·3 in Moseley, to 11·8 in Selly Oak, and 12·8 in Northfield.

In this, as in all similar districts with a population containing a lot of young adults, the net death rate is somewhat higher than the recorded one, as allowance is made by the Registrar General for the favourable age distribution.

The corrected death rate is therefore 10·7 per 1,000.

For our low death rate we owe a good deal to the weather, as although it has been very unpleasant, the absence of either extreme cold or heat, combined with a plentiful supply of rain, has had a beneficial effect on the very young, the old, and the sufferers from many chronic diseases of the lungs, heart, and other organs.

The almost complete extirpation of the privy midden from our urban parts has purified our atmosphere and deprived the microbe-laden fly of one of his chief resorts and sources of contamination, which it no doubt carries to exposed food, such as milk and meat.

The coolness of the earth's crust in the summer prevented, to a large extent, the spread of the infant plague, Epidemic Diarrhœa.

The warm winter had a soothing effect on the diseased air passages of the sufferers from Pulmonary complaints.

Zymotic Mortality has been kept down by isolation, disinfection, and education of the people.

When we consider the increased urban character of the district, the low death rate is all the more gratifying.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 173 deaths of infants under one year of age, equal to the low rate of 98 per 1,000 live births, compared with 109 in 1902, and 120 as average for the last 10 years.

Although the statistics are not yet available, this rate is likely to be one of the lowest of the 76 large districts.

In the fourth quarter it was the lowest of all.

The rate did not vary much in the Wards, but naturally was lower in the more suburban parts.

The chief causes of the infant deaths were: Measles and Whooping Cough, Premature Birth and Debility, Diarrhœal and Bronchial diseases.

A certain and fairly large proportion of infants born into this world die from pure inability to live, however perfect their environment.

The health of infants, however, is largely dependent on proper feeding and clothing, and hygienic surroundings and bringing up.

In manufacturing districts, where mothers are employed in factories, many infants, who are left to the charge of children or old women, are badly and improperly fed, and the mortality often reaches 1 in 4.

It is an absolute necessity that all girls should have a proper training in matters relating to infant feeding, hygiene, and household duties generally.

The wholesale rush of girls to factories nowadays is a deplorable fact, as in domestic service it is possible for them to learn these duties, so essential to the successful conducting of a home and to the rearing of children, to which, no doubt, the majority look forward.

Now that the Council is the Education Authority it should be seen that these matters are dealt with in the day schools and continuation classes.

## ZYMOTIC DEATHS AND DEATH RATES IN WARDS.

| WARD. | Smallpox. | Scarlet Fever. | Diphtheria. | Measles. | Pertussis, or Whooping Cough. | Diarrhœa. | Enteric or Typhoid Fever. | Total. | Rate per 1,000. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| King's Norton ... | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 0.1 |
| Northfield ... | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 4 | 0·8 |
| Beoley ... ... | | | | | | | | | 0·0 |
| Selly Oak ... ... | | 10 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | | 22 | 1·1 |
| King's Heath ... | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 3 | | 6 | ·5 |
| Moseley .. .. | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 3 | 0·2 |
| Stirchley ... ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | | 1 | 12 | 1·1 |
| Selly Oak Infirmary... | | | | | | | | | |
| Rubery Asylum ... | | | | | | | | | |
| West Heath Fever Hospital ... ... | | | | | | | | | |
| Moseley Hall ... | | (1) | | | | | | | |
| Totals ... . | 1 | 16 (1) | 5 | 7 | 6 | 12 | 1 | 48 | ·74 |

As shown in this table, there were 48 deaths from Zymotic or "Preventable" diseases, compared with 70 in 1902. This corresponds to a rate of ·74 per 1,000, compared with 1·1 in 1902, and ·99 average for the 10 years.

This low rate is the least for nine years.

With the exception of Smallpox and Measles, all these diseases caused less deaths than in 1902; Scarlet Fever, however, having the same mortality.

The most marked reductions were in the deaths from Diphtheria, there being only 5 deaths, against 13; Whooping Cough 6, against 17; and Typhoid Fever 1, against 7.

The Ward rates varied from 0·1 in King's Norton, and 0·2 in Moseley, to 1·1 in Selly Oak and Stirchley.

Even the highest Ward rates were therefore not greater than the average in 1902.

These low rates are a good guarantee of the sanitary condition and efficiency of the health administration of your district.

## VARIOUS RATES PER 1,000.

Birth Rate, 27 5; Death Rate, 10·24; (*a*) Zymotic Death Rate, ·74; (*b*) Inf. Mortal., 98·; Phthisis Death Rate, ·7; (*c*) Resp. Death Rate, 1·03; Smallpox Death Rate, ·01; Measles Death Rate, ·11; Scarlatina Death Rate, ·25; Diphtheria and Membranous Croup Death Rate, ·08; Whooping Cough Death Rate, ·09; (*d*) Fever Death Rate, ·01; (*e*) Diarrhœa Death Rate, ·29; (*f*) Enteritis Death Rate, ·22; Cancer, Malignant Disease Death Rate, ·76.

## MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

Measles caused 7 deaths, whereas 4 was the number in 1902.

In large industrial communities, with a large number of children, Measles become epidemic every two or three years; in fact, when enough new material, in the shape of children, has been produced to feed the flames.

In fact, under present conditions, very few children, who live to any age, escape the disease.

The infectious nature of Measles, even before the rash appears, and the great carelessness of the public in isolating those infected with it, are the most fruitful causes of its very great spread.

Whooping Cough was less fatal than in 1902, there being only one-third of the deaths.

No schools were specially affected, but the disease, like Measles, caused most deaths in Selly Oak and Stirchley.

In both Measles and Whooping Cough there is no doubt that Infant Schools are the chief means of scattering the infection.

It stands to reason that this will happen under conditions where children are crowded together, and very often with very poor ventilation of the schoolrooms.

One child, in an early but infectious stage of either of these diseases may, with ease, infect five or six other pupils in the room.

Each of these will probably do the same thing two weeks later, and so on *ad infinitum*.

During the year it was found necessary, because of Measles, to close for some weeks Stirchley and Rubery Council Schools, and Selly Oak and Bournbrook National Schools.

On the same occasions it was requested also that the Sunday Schools in the affected districts should be closed.

The benefit of school closure in scattered districts is undoubted, especially if applied early in the epidemic.

Many thousand handbills of "Precautions in Measles and Whooping Cough" were distributed in the epidemic areas, and if even one per cent. was read and profited by it would be well worth the slight expense.

I think that it is very probable that many lives have been saved from these simple instructions being acted upon, as hardly any child's life need be lost from these diseases if proper care be taken.

Strict supervision has been kept in the schools, early cases of these diseases having been promptly sent home, and reported to the Health Department.

In addition all family contacts, where required, have been kept from school by the teachers.

## EPIDEMIC DIARRHŒA.

Diarrhœa caused 12 deaths, in 1902 there being 13.

In addition there were 14 deaths from Enteritis.

How many of these deaths are due to Zymotic agencies it is difficult to say.

The most deaths occurred in Selly Oak, King's Heath and Stirchley, all urban localities.

No less than 80 per cent. of these deaths were of children under one year of age, the others being chiefly between one and two years.

Although there is no doubt that many of the cases are contagious, direct infection could not be traced in any of these, nor were any specially insanitary conditions found.

This disease is chiefly associated with milk contamination, improper feeding, and bad general hygienic surroundings of the infant.

Although the deaths from this disease are very few, it must not be forgotten that the cold, wet summer has been of great assistance in this matter.

## DEATHS FROM VARIOUS CAUSES.

Influenza was only certified as the cause of death on three occasions.

Cancer caused 49 deaths, more than in 1902, but less than in 1901.

The origin of this scourge is still shrouded in doubt, although important discoveries regarding it have recently been made.

Cancer caused relatively most deaths in Moseley and King's Heath, probably due to the fact of a larger proportion of susceptible middle-aged adults living there.

Heart Diseases claimed 64 victims, chiefly adults.

Respiratory diseases were the origin of 86 deaths, a number below the average.

Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of the Liver, two closely related diseases, caused 9 deaths.

If every death in the country, directly or indirectly due to over-indulgence in alcohol, were properly registered, it is very likely that it would head the list of causes of death.

Intemperance in every sense of the word is one of the most potent factors in the nation's bill of unhealth.

Venereal diseases were certified as the cause of death in one case only.

During the year there were 20 fatal accidents, and 5 people committed suicide.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 69 deaths from this disease, the same as in 1902.

Pulmonary Phthisis caused 45 deaths, compared with 47 in 1902, a rate of ·7 per 1,000 population. The average for the five years, 1897-1901, was 1·05 per 1,000.

This is a decided improvement, but due allowance must be made for mild seasons.

Consumption, as popularly known, was fatal all over the district and at all ages from 5 years to 70.

Tubercle of the brain coverings, and glands of the intestines, affected young children chiefly.

No enquiries were made as regards personal infection in this disease, but in Stirchley two girls died of it, about the same time, who were employed at the same metal works.

The question of notification, disinfection, gratuitous examination of sputum, provision of sanatorium treatment, and hospital accommodation for advanced cases should occupy the attention of every up-to-date health authority.

The issue of leaflets of advice to the public would be also another important step onward.

It must not be lost sight of that "White Plague," as the Americans call it, kills as many people as all the ordinary zymotic diseases put together.

It seems an anachronism that such a worthy institution as the Worcestershire County Sanatorium should not receive financial support from the largest district in the county, when most of the smaller places support it.

Doubtless there are a number of consumptives in an early stage in this district who could be cured at a Sanatorium, but, through lack of funds, are unable to gain admission to one.

It seems as much the duty of a Sanitary Authority to isolate cases of Phthisis, which causes as many deaths as all the Zymotic Diseases proper put together, as it is to find provision for these other infectious diseases.

## TUBERCULOUS MILK AND MEAT.

Notwithstanding the opinion of Professor Koch, announced three years ago, that human and bovine Tuberculosis were quite dissimilar, a great deal of evidence has been forthcoming since that time to prove the practical identity of the two bacilli.

It is generally admitted that tubercular milk, or meat, insufficiently cooked, may produce consumption of the bowels in the consumer.

The danger is specially great in infants, who as a rule are altogether fed on raw milk.

I have been informed, on competent authority, that Tuberculosis is rife in this district, both in pigs and cattle, more especially in milch cows.

The Committee during the year gave permission to call in a Veterinary Surgeon in any cases of doubtful animal diseases where it was considered necessary.

If any attempt is to be made to eliminate tuberculous cows from our dairy herds, the services of a capable Veterinary Surgeon are absolutely necessary, as also for the examination of cows, where an epidemic of ordinary zymotic disease may be traced to milk.

I think it would be therefore a very wise measure to appoint an official Veterinary, whose advice could also be taken in all matters connected with milk and dairy farms.

It may be desirable in the future that samples of the milk in the district be examined by an expert for Tubercle Bacilli, in order that one may form some idea of the proportion of herds affected with Tubercle of the udder.

## NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

## CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATHS IN WARDS, DURING YEAR 1903.

| Causes of Death. | All Ages. | 0-1 | 1-5 | 5-15 | 15-25 | 25-65 | 65 up | Kings Norton. | Northfield. | Beoley. | Selly Oak. | Kings Heath. | Moseley. | Stirchley. | Public Institutions. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Smallpox | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Measles | 7 | 5 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 3 | .. |
| Scarlet Fever | 16 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 10 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 14 |
| Whooping Cough | 6 | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 3 | .. |
| Diphtheria and Membranous Croup | 5 | .. | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Croup | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Fever { Typhus | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Fever { Enteric | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 |
| Fever { Other Continued | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Epidemic Influenza | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Premature Birth | 27 | 27 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | 14 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| Heart Disease | 64 | .. | 4 | 1 | .. | 31 | 28 | 6 | 4 | .. | 20 | 15 | 12 | 7 | 48 |
| Diarrhœa | 12 | 8 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 6 | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Enteritis | 14 | 11 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 5 | 2 | .. | 6 | 2 |
| Puerperal Fever | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. |
| Diseases and Accidents of Parturition | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Erysipelas | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Septic Diseases | 4 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Phthisis | 45 | .. | .. | 4 | 11 | 29 | 1 | 4 | 4 | .. | 16 | 11 | 3 | 7 | 28 |
| Other Tubercular Diseases | 24 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 5 | .. | 6 | 2 | .. | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 12 |
| Cancer, Malignant Disease | 49 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 34 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 12 | 14 | 3 | 20 |
| Bronchitis | 33 | 11 | 4 | 1 | . | 5 | 12 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Pneumonia | 49 | 14 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 8 | 2 | 4 | .. | 13 | 12 | 7 | 11 | 6 |
| Pleurisy | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs | 3 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 |
| Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of Liver | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | 4 | .. | 2 |
| Venereal Diseases | 1 | 1 | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Accidents | 20 | 3 | .. | 6 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 3 | .. | 10 | 2 | .. | 3 | 11 |
| Suicides | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| All other Diseases | 246 | 81 | 15 | 8 | 8 | 50 | 84 | 14 | 32 | 1 | 82 | 35 | 39 | 43 | 75 |
| TOTALS | 653 | 173 | 62 | 40 | 30 | 196 | 152 | 52 | 61 | 4 | 224 | 111 | 93 | 108 | 234 |

There was a marked reduction during the year in the number of infectious cases notified.

The total was 516, compared with 697 in 1902.

Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever all showed a reduced prevalence, whereas Small pox was somewhat more prevalent.

There is no doubt that, with the exception of Puerperal Fever and Erysipelas, the spread of these diseases has been due, as a rule, to personal infection, either direct or, in a few instances, probably, by means of infected articles.

In my experience, undiscovered atypical cases of these diseases are the chief cause of their spread, and insanitary conditions play quite a minor part in the process.

## NOTIFICATION IN DISTRICTS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

| DISEASE. | Selly Oak. | Bournbrook. | Selly Park and Ten Acres | Bournville. | Stirchley Street. | Cotteridge. | Kings Norton. | Northfield. | Moseley. | King's Heath. | Rednal. | Rubery. | Bartley Green Dist. | West Heath. | Holly Wood. | Beoley. | Selly Oak Infirmary. | Rubery Hill Asylum. | Moseley Hall Convalescent Home. | Shenley Fields Cottage Homes. | TOTALS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Scarlet Fever .. | 23 | 70 | 32 | 46 | 33 | 27 | 10 | 21 | 53 | 30 | 2 | 2 | 17 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 7 | 25 | 399 |
| Diphtheria and Membranous Croup .. | .. | 6 | 2 | 7 | 3 | .. | 6 | 1 | 8 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48 |
| Typhoid Fever .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 12 |
| Erysipelas .. | 4 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | 42 |
| Puerperal Fever | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Smallpox .. .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| TOTALS .. | 29 | 88 | 43 | 57 | 38 | 33 | 21 | 24 | 64 | 51 | 2 | 3 | 18 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 | .. | 9 | 25 | 516 |

## SMALLPOX.

There were several threatened outbreaks of Smallpox in various parts of the district, from imported cases, but prompt measures nipped them in the bud.

In April a resident in Middleton Hall Road, King's Norton, took the disease, the illness being attributed to infection from some woman in a crowd in the Birmingham Market.

About the same time a young woman from the Cotteridge, who worked at a factory in the vicinity, developed Smallpox, but no history of infection could be discovered.

In August a case was discovered in Selly Park, a married woman.

The husband, who was a working printer, and one child, had both probably had the disease before the woman took it.

Smallpox later attacked, very mildly, a girl, aged 6 years, and a delicate unvaccinated baby, aged four months, who, fortunately having been vaccinated soon after infection, had an abortive attack of the disease.

It seems certain that vaccination saved the infant's life.

Some months later another case occurred in this district, without any spread, however.

Possibly, in that district there may have been a case or two of Smallpox which were thought to be Chicken Pox, as this latter disease was prevalent there.

In October a man was reported in the Cotteridge with Smallpox, and it was then discovered that his wife was then convalescent from it. The latter had gone about all the time, and had been advised by a chemist at his shop that "her blood was out of order."

The infection was traced to Balsall Heath, as other cases had occurred in the house at which she had stayed.

A few days later the only child, aged 6 month, and unvaccinated, took the disease, afterwards dying in Hospital.

The man, whose vaccination was extremely problematical, had a very severe attack, his life being apparently saved by the injection of Anti-Streptococcus Serum.

In all outbreaks the usual procedure was adopted, with results that speak for themselves. This is (1) Prompt removal of patient to Hospital; (2) Thorough disinfection of premises and clothing; (3) Vaccination or Revaccination of all possible contacts who can be induced to be done; (4) Regular Inspection of all contacts, who are, as a rule, kept from their employment until the end of the incubation period, or until vaccination has taken; (5) the forwarding of names and addresses of all non-resident "contacts" to the Medical Officers of their respective districts

All "contacts" reported from other districts are of course always kept under observation.

In all threatened outbreaks a prompt message is sent to the Vaccination Officers of the district, who have rendered yeoman service in getting "contacts" and other unprotected individuals in the immediate vicinity inoculated.

In Selly Park, bills describing the symptoms of Smallpox, and precautions to be taken to prevent it, were distributed, a procedure intended to be adopted on future occasions.

## VACCINATION RETURNS

For the 12 Months ended June 30th, 1903.

| District | | Births Registered | Number Vaccinated | Insusceptible to Vaccination | Conscientious Objection Certificates Received under Section 2 Vac. Act. 1898 | Dead, Unvaccinated | Postponed by Medical Certificate | Gone to other Districts. Vaccination Officer Apprised | Gone. No Address | Cases Outstanding |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KING'S NORTON AND NORTHFIELD URBAN | Moseley<br>King's Heath<br>King's Norton<br>Northfield<br>Beoley | 1787 | 1411 | 7 | 42 | 151 | 34 | 18 | 96 | 28 |

From the above table it will be seen that Vaccination has been well carried out during the year ending June 30th, 1903, and reflects great credit on the Officials responsible for it.

Of the total births 79 per cent. were efficiently vaccinated, and only 1·5 per cent. unaccounted for.

One not very satisfactory fact is the increase of "Conscientious Ojectors," who numbered 42, compared with 20 in the previous twelve months.

This may be due to the campaign that is carried on in the district, or may be associated with the fact that this form of objection has become recently more fashionable.

The district should be grateful to all the members of the Vaccination Committee, of the Guardians for the efficient way in which they have administered the Vaccination Acts.

# INFECTIOUS DISEASES, NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS SINCE 1889.

| Disease. | | YEARS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1889 | 1890 | 1891 | 1892 | 1893 | 1894 | 1895 | 1896 | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1900 | 1901 | 1902 | 1903 |
| Smallpox .. .. .. .. | Cases | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 10 |
| | Deaths | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Scarlet Fever .. .. .. | Cases | .. | 239 | 109 | 136 | 264 | 197 | 142 | 306 | 312 | 151 | 88 | 26 | 186 | 524 | 399 |
| | Deaths | .. | 6 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 16 | 16 |
| Death Rate, per cent .. .. | | .. | 2·5 | 2·7 | ·7 | 1·1 | ·5 | 3·5 | 1·6 | 3·5 | 3·3 | 2·2 | 2·3 | 1·6 | 3·0 | 4·0 |
| Hospital Cases .. .. .. | | 68 | 170 | 78 | 106 | 231 | 125 | 129 | 278 | 286 | 106 | 61 | 114 | 162 | 460 | 351 |
| Per Centage Removed .. .. | | .. | 71· | 71· | 78· | 87· | 63· | 90· | 90· | 91· | 70. | 70· | 90· | 87· | 87· | 88· |
| Diphtheria .. .. .. .. | Cases | .. | 20 | 30 | 19 | 10 | 5 | 31 | 59 | 92 | 38 | 126 | 85 | 111 | 73 | 48 |
| | Deaths | .. | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 16 | 12 | 6 | 17 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 5 |
| Death Rate, per cent .. .. | | .. | 20 | 13·3 | 10·5 | 20 | 40 | 32·2 | 27·1 | 13 | 15·8 | 13·5 | 14·1 | 10·8 | 17.8 | 10·4 |
| Membranous Croup .. .. | Cases | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | 3 | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| Typhus Fever .. .. .. | Cases | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Deaths | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Estimated Population .. .. | | .. | .. | 28,300 | 28,562 | 29,884 | 30,977 | 34,127 | 38,117 | 42,700 | 48,500 | 52,076 | 54,958 | 57,120 | 60,779 | 63,717 |
| Typhoid Fever .. .. .. | Cases | .. | 11 | 28 | 10 | 17 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 15 | 27 | 45 | 45 | 37 | 26 | 12 |
| | Deaths | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 12 | .. | 7 | 1 |
| Death Rate, per cent .. .. | | .. | .. | 3·5 | 20 | 23·5 | .. | .. | 50 | 6·6 | 8·4 | 13·3 | 26·6 | .. | 27 | 8·3 |
| Puerperal Fever .. .. .. | Cases | . | .. | .. | 1 | 8 | .. | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | .. | 2 | 5 | 7 | 5 |
| | Deaths | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. |
| Erysipelas .. ... .. .. | Cases | .. | .. | 9 | 23 | 47 | 26 | 37 | 34 | 41 | 27 | 29 | 47 | 66 | 61 | 42 |
| | Deaths | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Measles .. .. .. .. | Deaths | .. | | .. | .. | 1 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 12 | 16 | 1 | 22 | 12 | 4 | 7 |
| Whooping Cough .. .. .. | Deaths | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 33 | 17 | 6 |
| Diarrhœa and Dysentery .. .. | Deaths | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 12 | 1 | 2 | .. | 16 | 19 | 16 | 12 | 17 | 13 | 12 |

## SCARLET FEVER.

Scarlet Fever was again prevalent here, as it was in the Midlands generally, and 399 cases were reported, much lower than in 1902, when 524 were known.

The disease was still of a rather severe type, 16 deaths occurring, as in the previous year.

Most parts of the district were affected, with the exception of those purely rural ones, such as Beoley and Wythall.

King's Heath, however, showed a much smaller incidence.

Cases were numerous in Selly Oak, Bournville, Stirchley, Selly Park, and Moseley.

A small epidemic occurred in the Bartley Green district, connected with the schools there, 17 cases being notified.

By the closure of these schools, the removal to Hospital of all the patients, with thorough disinfection of premises and bedding, the distribution of bills describing the disease, and the hunting up of all doubtful cases, the outbreak was soon at an end.

An outbreak took place at the Shenley Fields Cottage Homes, which lasted some weeks, and affected 25 inmates, all residing in one or two homes.

The spread was no doubt largely due to some very atypical cases, without any rash, which it was not possible to recognise.

The homes were isolated for weeks, and all cases sent back from Hospital were kept in a special home by themselves for a month or more before returning to their original abode.

As fully explained in my last Annual Report, the chief cause of the wide spread of Scarlet Fever is the occurrence of so many mild atypical cases, which are only discovered after they have been going about for weeks, if, indeed, they are discovered at all.

Children having attended school with the disease were found on many occasions, even medical men having sometimes missed cases.

A gardener from Bournbrook, whose wife and family had the disease, and spread it to others, was fined at the Police Court for failing to notify it to the Authorities.

The man pleaded ignorance of the nature of the illness, but it was pointed out that it was his duty, under the circumstances, to call in medical assistance.

No doubt this verdict will have a good moral effect in the district.

The handbills of precautions were circulated at intervals through all affected districts.

The fact that the disease recurs in houses many months, and even years, after a first outbreak, suggests both that the Scarlet Fever organism is very persistent, and that certain families are specially prone to the disease.

It is probable that a very large amount of Scarlet Fever infectious material is always lurking about, and that, under favourable meteorological and cyclical conditions, an epidemic may at any time break out if the necessary supply of susceptible subjects is at hand.

The cases that are never discovered must of necessity scatter a great deal of infectious material, which is left to be destroyed by natural agencies.

## SCARLET FEVER CASES AND DEATHS AT AGE PERIODS.

| Years. | All ages | 0-1 | 1-2 | 2-5 | 5-15 | 15-25 | 25-65 | 65 up |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cases | 399 | 3 | 16 | 102 | 219 | 39 | 19 | 1 |
| Deaths | 16 | 1 | — | 6 | 5 | 3 | 1 | — |
| Per Cent. | 4·0 | 33·3 | — | 5·8 | 2·2 | 7·6 | 5·2 | — |

In the above table it is show that the deaths at different age-periods varied from 33 · 3 per cent. under one year, and 7 · 6 per cent. from 5 to 15 years, to *nil* at ages 1 to 2 years.

Under 5 years the percentage death rate was 5 · 8, above that age only 2 · 3.

The number of adults affected, many of them severely, was unusual, one patient being 70 years of age.

In one household there were 5 cases, in seven households there were 4 each, and 3 patients each in 11 families.

After all cases were removed to Hospital, or at the end of home isolation, the premises were thoroughly disinfected, the formalin lamp being used as a preliminary step in disinfection of clothing, etc.

Probably the disease will be less prevalent for some years after this epidemic, which has continued so far for over two years.

## DIPHTHERIA.

Diphtheria was less prevalent than in any year since 1895, with the exception of 1898, when there were 38 cases.

The average for the last five years was 87, compared with 48 in 1903.

The deaths were only five, the lowest number since 1894.

These figures are most satisfactory, especially seeing that the population has almost doubled since then.

The decline is no doubt to a certain extent connected with the "curve" or "cycle" of the disease, which may be naturally on its downward journey.

Diphtheria is still prevalent in Birmingham district, however.

In my opinion the chief causes of this fall in the disease are: (1) The enforcement of isolation in all cases notified, followed by thorough disinfection at the end of convalescence; (2) the almost universal use of bacterial diagnosis, thus discovering doubtful cases, and excluding cases of sore throat not of Diphtheritic origin; (3) the regular bacterial examination of all pupils with sore throats in schools where the disease has shown itself.

By the latter method at least three incipient epidemics have been stopped.

King's Norton Schools were affected to a slight extent, and later a more serious outbreak took place at the Stirchley Schools.

In the case of the latter schools, as the disease was increasing, they were closed three days before the Christmas Holidays began.

In neither of these schools nor districts have any cases occurred since those outbreaks, the latter of which was three months ago.

Diphtheria was present in all the Wards, there being 14 in King's Heath, 8 in Moseley, and 7 in Bournville.

## DIPHTHERIA CASES AND DEATHS AT AGE PERIODS

| Years | All ages | 0–1 | 1–2 | 2–5 | 5–15 | 15–25 | 25–65 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cases | 48 | — | 5 | 13 | 18 | 3 | 9 |
| Deaths | 5 | — | 1 | — | 4 | — | — |
| Per Cent. | 10·4 | — | 20 | — | 22·2 | — | — |

The death rate was 10·4 per cent., whereas in 1902 it was 18·0.

This is the lowest rate recorded, and is no doubt due to the wise policy of the Council in supplying Antitoxin gratuitously in all necessary cases.

This was duly appreciated in a large number of cases where the parents were not able to pay for this expensive drug.

As early injection of this Serum is a *sine qua non*, doctors were requested to use it promptly in all suspicious cases, not waiting for bacterial confirmation of the diagnosis.

Most of the patients affected were between the ages of 2 and 15 years, although a fair number of adults took the disease.

The district stands well at present in relation to Diphtheria, and it is to be hoped that it will remain so.

The popular idea of the "sewer gas" and "nasty smell" origin of Diphtheria is being rapidly relegated to the scrap-heap of heathen superstition.

If all mild cases, supposed to have a simple sore throat, are discovered and dealt with, the disease will soon become as rare as Typhus Fever.

## SCHOOL INSPECTIONS.

Every child attending school with a sore throat or cold, which is always infectious, should be sent home until recovered.

In all such cases bacterial examinations of the throat secretion should be made.

If this was carried out a great improvement in the health of the youthful population of a district would accrue, and many zymotic diseases discovered before damage could be done.

In many districts the new Education Authorities have appointed a special Medical Officer to advise the Committee on all matters connected with the health of the children, and the hygienic surroundings of the schools.

In this way very good work is done in preventing the spread of many non-notifiable infectious and skin diseases which are often so prevalent.

Another advantage is that absentees, who are supposed to be ill, but are not attended by a doctor, can be visited, and their fitness for school reported on.

The important matters of defective sight and hearing, and feeble-minded children, need urgent enquiry.

## CASES IN HOUSEHOLDS.

Scarlet Fever: Two cases in 50 families; 3 cases in 11 families; 4 cases in 7 families; 5 cases in 1 family. Diphtheria: Two cases in 6 families; 3 cases in 1 family. Smallpox: Three cases in 2 families.

In all other instances one case per family occurred.

## ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.

There were 12 cases notified, the lowest number since 1896, compared with 26 in 1902.

There occurred only one death of very doubtful diagnosis, a rate of 8·3 per cent.

The cases occurred in the urban parts of the district, and were not directly connected, but probably imported.

One case in Bournbrook possibly got the infection from a previous case in the vicinity by means of a midden privy.

No cases were traced as being infected by shellfish, milk, or other food agencies.

The main source of the disease is no doubt infection from another case, which may, or may not, have been discovered.

When the enlargements at West Heath Hospital have been completed this disease should, where necessary, be treated there.

## ERYSIPELAS.

There were notified 42 cases of Erysipelas, with 2 deaths.

The cases were not connected as far as could be found.

Although this disease is included in the Notification Act, I see no useful purpose to be gained by it, unless it is the occasional discovery of insanitary premises.

## PUERPERAL FEVER.

There were reported 5 cases, and 3 deaths were registered from this disease.

All the deaths were in the Stirchley Ward, two cases being attended by the same medical man and nurse at some months' interval.

Several midwives were isolated for a month after attending patients who took this disease.

## WEST HEATH HOSPITAL.

The following Table gives the Record of cases since the Hospital was opened in 1899.

### WEST HEATH HOSPITAL RETURNS.

| Year | Number of Cases | Scarlet Fever | Smallpox | Diphtheria | Number of Deaths | Balsall Heath | Harborne | Edgbaston | Birmingham | Droitwich | Bromsgrove | Barnt Green | Tardebigge | Belbroughton | Stoke Prior | Redditch | Hagley | Alvechurch | Billesley Common | Hopwood | Quinton | Smethwick | Bentley | Clent | Halesowen | Weatheroak Hill | Lickey End | Stourbridge | St. Paul's Convent Branch near Horsefair, Bristol Street, Birmingham |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1889 | 156 | 156 | — | — | 3 | 66 | 9 | 1 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1890 | 371 | 371 | — | — | 13 | 153 | 48 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1891 | 163 | 156 | 7 | — | *a*3 | 63 | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1892 | 106 | 106 | — | — | — | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1893 | 256 | 243 | 13 | — | *b*1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1894 | 180 | 146 | 34 | — | *c*5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 1 | 2 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1895 | 147 | 136 | 11 | — | *d*5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1896 | 288 | 288 | — | — | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1897 | 306 | 306 | — | — | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 3 | . | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1898 | 127 | 127 | — | — | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | 11 | 2 | .. | 1 | 3 | .. |
| 1899 | 63 | 63 | — | — | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1900 | 119 | 119 | — | — | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1901 | 163 | 163 | — | – | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1902 | 462 | 462 | — | — | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1903 | 353 | 352 | — | 1 | *e*13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Totals | 3,260 | 3,194 | 65 | 1 | 83 | 282 | 72 | 1 | 14 | 8 | 21 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 14 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |

*a* 2 Scarlet Fever, 1 Smallpox. *b* Scarlet Fever. *c* Scarlet Fever, 4 Small Pox. *d* Scarlet Fever. *e* Scarlet Fever. Small Pox now treated at Hollywood.

During the year 352 cases of Scarlet Fever were admitted, and one case of Diphtheria.

There were 13 deaths, as compared with 15 in 1902; but of these 2 were patients admitted at the end of 1902.

The percentage death rate was 3·6 per cent., as to 3·2 in 1902.

If the two deaths of patients admitted in 1902, which are included in this year's returns, were counted in the former year the rate for 1902 would be 3·6, and that for 1903 would 3·1.

The death rate is higher than during non-epidemic times, but in the last big epidemic in 1897-8, the rates were similar.

The Hospital death rate was only practically half that of patients treated at home, their death rate being 6·3 per cent.

One must not forget that 20 years ago the death rate from Scarlet Fever was 15 to 20 per cent., and that the malignant cases occurring throughout the year are but a reversion to an ancient type.

The rates vary in the country from 6 per cent. down to 1 per cent. in different districts.

The difference between the severe "Birmingham" type of Scarlet Fever and that in the rural parts of this county is very striking, and without any ascertained cause.

The amount of good work done in a hospital is, as a rule, in direct proportion to the severity of the disease treated.

The strain on the nursing staff can be well imagined when we know that a fair proportion of patients have had to be treated in bed for 6 or 7 weeks, or longer, the temperatures often varying from 105° to 100° for a large part of this time.

The public esteem in which the Hospital is held was practically demonstrated by the fact that 88 per cent. of all cases of Scarlet Fever known were sent there without the slightest pressure from the officials.

In the spring Measles was introduced from outside, and a small outbreak occurred which lasted for some weeks, but was then stopped.

One case of Whooping Cough was brought in, but the disease was not allowed to spread.

Although microscopic examinations were made from all suspicious cases, no patients were found with Diphtheria, secondary to Scarlet Fever, which is a very satisfactory result.

As is usual in all Scarlet Fever Hospitals, a large amount of Septic throats occurred.

This was at one time called Scarlatinal Diphtheria, but bacterial diagnosis has now proved that it is not connected with the Diphtheria germ at all.

Doubts possess the minds of a certain number of hygienists at the present day as to whether it pays to isolate Scarlet Fever cases in hospitals at all.

They suggest that hospitals, even when used to the utmost extent, do not prevent epidemics, and cause further spread of the disease by " return " cases.

All Scarlet Fever hospitals have " return " cases, varying from 2 to 6 per cent., but what proportion is due to the patient returned, and what to the clothes and other articles used at the beginning of his illness and not disinfected, it is impossible to say.

The average was 4 per cent. with us during the year, that for patients in hospital under seven weeks being only 3 per cent., over seven weeks 6 per cent.

The majority of the cases apparently causing returns had no sores or discharges at all after going out, whereas the others had them as a result of a cold after returning home.

The latter has been found to occur in other districts also.

Many cases were kept in hospital for four or five months because of discharges, but the latter very often cannot be finally stopped without surgical treatment by Ear Specialists.

More trouble is taken at West Heath than in any hospital I know to prevent " returns " by separating mild from acute cases, and " convalescents " from early ones.

The percentage of cases isolated in hospital since 1890 varies from 70 to 90, and the death rate from ·5 to 3·5.

The attack rate per 1,000 population has been on five occasions higher than in 1903, when it was six.

There has not, therefore, been much change in the incidence of the disease in the district, notwithstanding the fact that it has become much more urban in recent years, and that the proportion of children is much higher.

Owing to the intimate connection with Birmingham, this district is sure to share in any outbreak there.

No hospital can possibly stop the spread of Scarlet Fever from those cases undiscovered at the end of the infectious stage.

Where home isolation is possible and preferred, the decision is always left in the hands of the parents and medical adviser.

The great advantage of hospital treatment is in the case of large families with small houses, domestic servants, expected confinement of mother, employments of other members of family in shops, factories, schools, etc., milkshops and dairy farms.

One other great advantage of hospital isolation is that, at the end, patients usually come out in splendid health, which is not the case after six or seven weeks in one room at home.

I must again testify to the excellent work achieved by the Matron and her Staff.

Their task has been a hard one, and there is no doubt that good nursing is more than half the battle in the treatment of Scarlet Fever, as in most acute diseases.

I must also thank Dr. Hollinshead for his general kindness and assistance, in addition to the fact that he took charge of the hospital when I was away on vacation, and at the Sanitary Congress.

## IMPROVEMENTS AND EXTENSIONS.

A Local Government Board Inquiry was held in the autumn as to the proposed loan of £5,500 for improvements and extensions.

This was agreed to, and two blocks, one for Diphtheria, the other an observation block, are to be built at once on the grounds.

In addition, new bath rooms are to be built for the present acute blocks, the present antiquated hand laundry is to be replaced by a steam one, and gas lighting will supersede petroleum in the wards.

The ventilation of the present permanent wards, which was very imperfect, was much improved during the year, and a new heating boiler was put in.

## HOLLYWOOD JOINT SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

There were 23 patients treated at this Hospital, of which 10 were from King's Norton, 12 from Yardley, and one from Solihull.

There was only one death, a rate, therefore, of 4·3 per cent.

The patient who died was an unvaccinated infant.

No vaccinated patient had an attack of the slightest severity, whereas all the unvaccinated ones had very sharp attacks.

## DISINFECTION.

### ARTICLES AND HOUSES DISINFECTED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Houses | 409 |
| Flock and Feather Beds | 338 |
| Mattresses | 99 |
| Bolsters | 367 |
| Pillows | 599 |
| Blankets | 665 |
| Counterpanes | 149 |
| Cushions | 20 |
| Shawls | 23 |
| Rugs | 30 |
| Pieces of Carpet | 30 |
| Articles of Clothing | 839 |
| Palliasses | 8 |
| | 3,576 |

No less than 3,167 articles, or nearly 1,000 more than in 1902, were disinfected by steam. As the number of cases was much less, this shows more thorough work in this department.

The increase is chiefly due to the larger amount of blankets and clothing steamed.

Your obedient servant,

REGINALD GREEN, M.D., D.Hy., D.P.H.,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## TABLE I.—For Whole District.

| Year. | Population estimated to middle of each year. | Births. | | Deaths under One Year of Age. | | Deaths at all Ages. Total. | | Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District. | Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District. | Deaths of Residents registered beyond District. | Deaths at all Ages. Nett. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number. | Rate.* | Number. | Rate per 1,000 Births registered. | Number. | Rate.* | | | | Number. | Rate.* |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1893 | 29884 | 834 | 27·90 | 114 | 136·69 | 537 | 17·96 | 117 | 96 | — | 441 | 14·75 |
| 1894 | 30977 | 785 | 25·34 | 90 | 114·64 | 442 | 14·26 | 145 | 108 | — | 334 | 10·78 |
| 1895 | 34127 | 1010 | 29·59 | 108 | 106·93 | 499 | 14·62 | 123 | 100 | — | 399 | 11·69 |
| 1896 | 38117 | 1031 | 27·04 | 122 | 118·33 | 541 | 14·19 | 124 | 102 | — | 439 | 11·51 |
| 1897 | 42700 | 1149 | 26·90 | 170 | 147·95 | 643 | 15·05 | 163 | 123 | — | 520 | 12·15 |
| 1898 | 48500 | 1332 | 27·46 | 171 | 128·37 | 652 | 13·44 | 141 | 113 | — | 539 | 11·11 |
| 1899 | 52076 | 1546 | 27·73 | 187 | 120·95 | 755 | 13·54 | 182 | 118 | — | 637 | 11·4 |
| 1900 | 54958 | 1651 | 27·51 | 215 | 130·22 | 921 | 15·36 | 226 | 189 | 1 | 733 | 12·21 |
| 1901 | 57120 | 1773 | 31·03 | 227 | 128·03 | 888 | 15·54 | 227 | 160 | — | 728 | 12·74 |
| 1902 | 60779 | 1832 | 30·14 | 201 | 110·2 | 836 | 13·75 | 243 | 180 | 38 | 694 | 11·25 |
| Averages for years 1893—1902 | 44923 | 1294 | 28·06 | 160 | 124·23 | 671 | 14·77 | 169 | 129 | — | 546 | 11·9 |
| 1903 | 63,717 | 1755 | 27·5 | 173 | 98·5 | 793 | 12·44 | 202 | 140 | 32 | 653 | 10·24 |

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Note.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

# TABLE II.

| NAMES OF LOCALITIES. | 1.—NORTHFIELD. | | | | 2.—KING'S NORTON. | | | | 3.—BEOLEY. | | | | 4.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| YEAR. | Population estimated to middle of each year. | Births Registered. | Deaths at all ages. | Deaths under 1 year. | Population estimated to middle of each year. | Births Registered. | Deaths at all ages. | Deaths under 1 year. | Population estimated to middle of each year. | Births Registered. | Deaths at all ages. | Deaths under 1 year. | Population estimated to middle of each year. | Births Registered. | Deaths at all ages. | Deaths under 1 year. |
| | *a.* | *b.* | *c.* | *d.* | *a.* | *b.* | *c.* | *d.* | *a.* | *b.* | *c.* | *d.* | *a.* | *b.* | *c.* | *d.* |
| 1893.. .................. | 10,407 | 360 | 158 | 50 | 18,807 | 457 | 251 | 56 | 670 | 17 | 11 | 2 | — | — | 117 | 6 |
| 1894.................... | 10,739 | 329 | 107 | 25 | 19,547 | 441 | 185 | 50 | 691 | 15 | 5 | — | — | — | 145 | 15 |
| 1895..................... | 11,800 | 455 | 144 | 52 | 21,622 | 541 | 224 | 48 | 705 | 14 | 8 | 2 | — | — | 123 | 6 |
| 1896..................... | 13,475 | 449 | 162 | 57 | 23,937 | 570 | 246 | 59 | 705 | 12 | 9 | 3 | — | — | 124 | 3 |
| 1897..................... | 15,222 | 544 | 227 | 87 | 26,760 | 592 | 247 | 67 | 718 | 13 | 6 | 2 | — | — | 163 | 14 |
| 1898..................... | 17,342 | 630 | 216 | 77 | 30,432 | 694 | 290 | 85 | 726 | 8 | 5 | 1 | — | — | 141 | 8 |
| 1899.......... ......... | 19,842 | 670 | 241 | 96 | 35,182 | 860 | 326 | 86 | 726 | 16 | 6 | — | — | — | 182 | 5 |
| 1900.. .................. | 21,252 | 723 | 289 | 98 | 38,013 | 919 | 432 | 111 | 735 | 9 | 12 | 1 | — | — | 37 | 5 |
| 1901......... .......... | 20,767 | 818 | 267 | 109 | 35,788 | 940 | 451 | 109 | 565 | 15 | 10 | 1 | — | — | 227 | 10 |
| 1902..................... | 22,962 | 883 | 292 | 94 | 36,831 | 938 | 384 | 103 | 565 | 11 | 9 | — | — | — | 243 | 15 |
| Averages of Years 1893 to 1902 | 16,379 | 586 | 210 | 74 | 28,691 | 695 | 303 | 77 | 680 | 13 | 8 | 1·2 | — | — | 150 | 8 |
| 1903..................... | 23,707 | 851 | 285 | 88 | 38,800 | 894 | 364 | 84 | 565 | 10 | 4 | 1 | — | — | 234 | 5 |

NOTES.—(*a*) Deaths of residents which occurred in public institutions beyond the districts are included in sub-columns *c* of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. Under the head of "Public Institutions," however, all deaths are included.

(*b*) Deaths of residents which occurred in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are allotted to the respective localities, according to addresses of the deceased.

## TABLE III.—*Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1903.*

| NOTIFIABLE DISEASE | CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT | | | | | | | TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY | | | | | | | NUMBER OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | At all Ages | At Ages—Years | | | | | | Selly Oak 1 | King's Norton 2 | Northfield 3 | Beoley 4 | Stirchley 5 | Moseley 6 | King's Heath 7 | Selly Oak 1 | King's Norton 2 | Northfield 3 | Beoley 4 | Stirchley 5 | Moseley 6 | King's Heath 7 |
| | | Under 1 | 1 to 5 | 5 to 15 | 15 to 25 | 25 to 65 | 65 and upwards | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Smallpox ... ... | 10 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 7 | — | 4 | 1 | — | — | 4 | — | — | 4 | 1 | — | — | 4 | — | — |
| Cholera ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Diphtheria .. | 48 | — | 18 | 18 | 3 | 9 | — | 11 | 7 | 1 | — | 7 | 8 | 14 | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — |
| Membranous Croup | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Erysipelas ... | 42 | 1 | 6 | 4 | — | 25 | 6 | 20 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Scarlet Fever .. | 399 | 3 | 118 | 219 | 39 | 19 | 1 | 139 | 14 | 38 | — | 91 | 53 | 30 | 132 | 10 | 54 | — | 87 | 47 | 22 |
| Typhus Fever ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Enteric Fever .. | 12 | — | — | 2 | 2 | 8 | — | 4 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Relapsing Fever ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Continued Fever .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Puerperal Fever .. | 5 | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Plague ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Totals ... | 516 | 6 | 142 | 244 | 45 | 72 | 7 | 179 | 29 | 42 | 1 | 108 | 64 | 51 | 139 | 11 | 54 | — | 93 | 47 | 22 |

# SCHEDULE A.

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## DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES,

## 1903.

| No. | DISEASES. | AGES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | All Ages. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 0– | 1– | 5– | 10– | 15– | 20– | 25– | 35– | 45– | 55– | 65– | 75– | 85– | |
| 1 | Small-pox *(a)* Vaccinated | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *(b)* Unvaccinated ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | *(c)* No Statement ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | Measles ... ... ... | 5 | 1 | 1 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| 3 | Scarlet Fever .. ... | 1 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 |
| 4 | Typhus Fever ... ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Epidemic Influenza ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... | 3 |
| 6 | Whooping Cough... ... | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| 7 | Diphtheria ... ... | ... | 1 | 4 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| 8 | Enteric Fever ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 9 | Asiatic Cholera . .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | Diarrhœa, Dysentery .. | 5 | 1 | 1 | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| 11 | Epidemic Enteritis ... | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| 12 | *Other Allied Diseases* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | ... | ... |
| 13 | Hydrophobia ... .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14 | Glanders ... . ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 | Tetanus ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16 | Anthrax ... ... | | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17 | Cowpox ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18 | Syphilis ... ... ... | 1 | . | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | .. | . | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 19 | Gonorrhœa... ... ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | Phagedæna ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... |
| 21 | Erysipelas .. ... .. | 1 | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1 | ... | ... | 2 |
| 22 | Puerperal Fever ... ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | .. | ... | .. | . | ... | ... | 3 |
| 23 | Pyæmia ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 |
| 24 | Infective Endocarditis ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 25 | *Other Allied Diseases* ... | | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Septic Tonsilitis .. | ... | ... | 2 | .... | | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 26 | Malarial Fever ... ... | ... | ... | . | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 27 | Rheumatic Fever ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... |
| 28 | Rheumatism of Heart ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| 29 | Tuberculosis of Brain ... | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| 30 | Tuberculosis of Larynx ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| 31 | Phthisis ... ... ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 15 | 7 | 5 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 45 |
| 32 | Abdominal Tuberculosis | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| 33 | General Tuberculosis .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 34 | Other forms Tuberculosis | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1 | ... | ... | 3 |
| 35 | *Other Infective Diseases* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 36 | Thrush ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 37 | Actinomycosis ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | .. | . . | ... |
| 38 | Hydatid Diseases... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. |
| 39 | Scurvy ... .. ... | .. | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 40 | *Other Diseases due to Altered Food* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | TOTALS ... | 26 | 24 | 18 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 20 | 13 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | 136 |

| No. | DISEASES. | AGES. 0– | 1 | 5– | 10– | 15– | 20– | 25– | 35– | 45– | 55– | 65– | 75– | 85– | All Ages. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 41 | Acute Alcoholism ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 42 | Chronic Alcoholism ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... |
| 43 | *Chronic Industrial Poisonings* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Podagra ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| 44 | *Other Chronic Poisonings* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Leukaemia ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 45 | Osteo-arthritis ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 46 | Gout ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 |
| 47 | Cancer ... .. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | 13 | 16 | 11 | 2 | ... | 49 |
| 48 | Diabetes Mellitus... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| 49 | Purpura Hæmorrhagica ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... |
| 50 | Hæmophilia .. .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 51 | Anæmia ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 4 |
| 52 | Lymphadenoma ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 53 | Premature Birth ... ... | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 |
| 54 | Injury at Birth ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 55 | Debility at Birth ... ... | 21 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | 22 |
| 56 | Atelectasis ... ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| 57 | *Congenital Defects—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hydrocephalus ... ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| | Spina Bifida ... ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| 58 | Want of Breast Milk ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 59 | Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus | 30 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 |
| 60 | Dentition .. ... ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| 61 | Rickets .. ... ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| 62 | Old Age, Senile Decay ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8 | 27 | 9 | 45 |
| 63 | Convulsions ... ... | 12 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| 64 | Meningitis ... ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| 65 | Encephalitis ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 66 | Apoplexy ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 17 |
| 67 | Softening of Brain .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 68 | Hemiplegia ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 |
| 69 | General Paralysis of Insane | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| 70 | Other forms of Insanity ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 3 |
| 71 | Chorea . ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... |
| 72 | Cerebral Tumour .. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | 1 |
| 73 | Epilepsy ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 74 | Laryngismus Stridulus .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 75 | Locomotor Ataxy ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| 76 | Paraplegia ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 77 | *Other forms, Brain Diseases* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cerebral Disease ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 |
| | Bulbar Paralysis ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| | Dissimated Sclerosis ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| | Neuritis . ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| | Cerebral Congestion ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 |
| | Tetany ... ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 78 | Otitis ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 79 | Disease of Nose, Epistaxis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 80 | Diseases of Eye ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 81 | Pericarditis ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 82 | Endocarditis ... ... | | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | | ... | 2 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 2 | | 29 |
| 83 | Hypertrophy of Heart ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 84 | Angina Pectoris ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 85 | Aneurism ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 86 | Senile Gangrene ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 87 | Embolism, Thrombosis ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| | TOTALS ... | 104 | 14 | 1 | 3 | ... | 3 | 2 | 11 | 25 | 35 | 42 | 40 | 10 | 290 |

| No. | DISEASES. | Ages. 0– | 1– | 5– | 10– | 15– | 20– | 25– | 35– | 45– | 55– | 65– | 75– | 85– | All Ages. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 88 | Phlebitis .. ... . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |  | ... |  |
| 89 | Varicose Veins ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 90 | *Other Diseases, Heart and Vessels—* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Atheroma ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
|  | Morbus Cordis ... ... | ... | ... |  | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 7 | 7 | 6 | ... | 28 |
|  | Cardiac Dilatation .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 3 |
|  | Fatty Heart ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |  | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 |
| 91 | Laryngitis ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 92 | Croup ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |  |
| 93 | *Other Diseases, Larynx and Trachea* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 94 | Acute Bronchitis ... ... | 11 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |  | ... | 1 | 1 | 18 |
| 95 | Chronic Bronchitis .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 15 |
| 96 | Lobar Pneumonia... ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 10 |
| 97 | Lobular Pneumonia ... | 7 | 9 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 24 |
| 98 | Pneumonia... ... . | 5 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 15 |
| 99 | Emphysema, Asthma ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |  | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 100 | Pleurisy ... ... .. | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 101 | *Other Diseases, Respiratory System—* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 102 | *Diseases of Mouth and Annexa—* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 103 | Diseases of Pharynx . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 104 | Diseases of Œsophagus ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |  | ... |
| 105 | Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum | ... | ... |  | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| 106 | Other Diseases of Stomach | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| 107 | Enteritis ... ... ... | 11 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| 108 | Appendicitis ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 109 | Obstruction of Intestine... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | ... | 7 |
| 110 | Other Diseases of Intestine | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |  | 1 | ... |  | 2 |
| 111 | Cirrhosis of Liver .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | 9 |
| 112 | Other Diseases of Liver ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 113 | Peritonitis ... ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 114 | *Other Diseases, Digestive System* .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |  | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 115 | *Diseases, Lymphatic System and Glands* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
|  | Enlarged Spleen... ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
|  | Exopthalmic Goitre ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |  |  | ... | ... | 2 |
| 116 | Acute Nephritis ... .. | ... | ... |  | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 4 |
| 117 | Bright's Disease ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 1 | ... | 18 |
| 118 | Calculus ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 119 | Diseases of Bladder and Prostate .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 4 |
| 120 | *Other Diseases, Urinary System* ... | ... | ... |  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
|  | Cystic Disease of Kidneys | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 121 | Diseases of Testis and Penis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |  | ... |
| 122 | Diseases of Ovaries ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 123 | Diseases of Uterus and Appendages | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 124 | Diseases of Vagina and External Genitals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 125 | Diseases of Breast .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 126 | Abortion, Miscarriage ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 127 | Puerperal Mania .. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |  |  | ... | ... |
| 128 | Puerperal Convulsions ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 129 | Placenta Prævia, Flooding | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
|  | Totals ... | 38 | 24 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 31 | 28 | 23 | 3 | 198 |

| No. | DISEASES. | Ages. 0– | 1– | 5– | 10– | 15– | 20– | 25– | 35– | 45– | 55 | 65– | 75– | 85– | All Ages. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 130 | Puerperal Thrombosis ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | . | ... | | ... | ... | . |
| 131 | *Other Diseases, Pregnancy and Childbirth* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | . | ... | ... |
| 132 | Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis | ... | ... | . | ... | 1 | ... | ... | .. | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 133 | *Other Diseases, Osscous System* ... | . | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 134 | Ulcer, Bedsore ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | .. | ... | ... |
| 135 | Eczema ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | |
| 136 | Pemphigus... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | 1 |
| 137 | *Other Diseases, Integumentary System* | . | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| | Erythema... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | *Accidents and Negligence* – | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 138 | In Mines and Quarries ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 139 | In Vehicular Traffic ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 1 |
| 140 | On Railways ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | ... | .. | 3 |
| 141 | On Ships, Boats, etc. (not drowning) | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 142 | In Building Operations... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 143 | By Machinery ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | | ... | ... | 1 |
| 144 | By Weapons and Implements | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 145 | Burns and Scalds | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | 1 |
| 146 | Poisons, Poisonous Vapours ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 147 | Surgical Narcosis ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | . | ... | ... | .. | ... | . | ... |
| 148 | Effects of Electric Shock | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... |
| 149 | Corrosions by Chemicals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 150 | Drowning .. ... ... | ... | | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | . | ... | 1 | .. | .. | .. | . | 4 |
| 151 | Suffocation, Overlaid in Bed ... ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 152 | Suffocation, Otherwise ... | 1 | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 153 | Falls not specified ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 5 |
| 154 | Weather Agencies ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 155 | Otherwise, not stated ... | ... | | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | . | 1 |
| 156 | Homicide ... ... ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| | *Suicides* – | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 157 | By Poison ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 |
| 158 | By Asphyxia ... ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | . | ... |
| 159 | By Hanging and Strangulation | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | | ... | | 1 | ... | ... | . | ... | 1 |
| 160 | By Drowning ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | .. | .. | . | . | 1 | .. | 1 |
| 161 | By Shooting ... ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | . | 1 | ... | . | ... | . | 1 |
| 162 | By Cut or Stab ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 163 | By Precipitation from Elevated Places | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 164 | By Crushing ... .. | ... | | | ... | ... | | | .. | | .. | ... | ... | . | ... |
| 165 | By other and unspecified methods | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 166 | Execution ... ... ... | ... | . | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... |
| 167 | Sudden Death, cause not ascertained | ... | ... | | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | 1 | | ... | ... | | 1 |
| 168 | Ill defined and unspecified causes... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | . | ... | . | | ... | ... | . | | ... |
| | Totals, Sheet No. 4 | 5 | ... | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 1 | | 3 | ... | 29 |
| | Totals, Sheet No. 3 | 38 | 24 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 31 | 28 | 23 | 3 | 198 |
| | Totals, Sheet No. 2 | 104 | 14 | 1 | 3 | . | 3 | 2 | 11 | 25 | 35 | 42 | 40 | 10 | 290 |
| | Totals, Sheet No. 1 | 26 | 24 | 18 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 20 | 13 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | 136 |
| | Grand Totals ... | 173 | 62 | 27 | 13 | 11 | 19 | 37 | 37 | 52 | 70 | 72 | 67 | 13 | 653 |

## KING'S NORTON & NORTHFIELD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

### SURVEYOR'S REPORT ON BUILDINGS, &c.

*Year ending 31st December, 1903.*

| Ward | No. of Plans | Houses | New Roads | Public Buildings | Factories, Workshops, Warehouses, etc. | Alterations, Additions, and Various | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Moseley ... | 31 | 114 | 6 | — | — | 6 | 126 |
| King's Heath... | 54 | 210 | 1 | — | — | 15 | 226 |
| Stirchley ... | 41 | 190 | — | — | 1 | 11 | 202 |
| Selly Oak ... | 68 | 231 | — | — | 4 | 21 | 256 |
| Northfield ... | 12 | 23 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 26 |
| King's Norton . | 31 | 92 | — | — | — | 13 | 105 |
| Beoley ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Totals .. | 238 | 860 | 8 | — | 5 | 69 | 942 |

AMBROSE W. CROSS, C.E.,

*Engineer and Surveyor.*

## CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL STATEMENT

*For Year 1903.*

### HEALTH COMMITTEE.

| | | 1901 | 1902 | 1903 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Infectious Diseases | Number of notified cases enquired into ... ... ... ... | 309 | 628 | 516 |
| | Number of suspicious cases enquired into ... . ... | — | 157 | 184 |
| | Number of houses disinfected ... | 246 | 561 | 404 |
| Houses ... ... | Number cleansed and limewashed | 368 | 292 | 485 |
| | Number reported unfit for occupation ... ... .. ... | 2 | — | 5 |
| | Number of cases of overcrowding abated ... ... ... ... | — | 1 | 2 |
| House Drains .. | Number laid or re-laid ... . | 138 | 242 | 161 |
| | Number cleansed, trapped, or ventilated ... ... .. | 483 | 880 | 801 |
| | Number defective wastes rectified | 126 | 269 | 139 |
| | Number of insanitary lavatories, sinks, &c., rectified ... ... | 22 | — | 8 |
| | Number of dumb wells rectified... | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Water closets ... | Number of additional provided .. | 4 | 16 | 16 |
| | Number repaired, ventilated, &c. | 234 | 271 | 271 |
| Dust Bins (portable) | Number of new provided... ... | 110 | 271 | 312 |
| Privies and Ashpits | Number of additional provided . | 2 | 6 | 6 |
| | Number converted to w.c.'s or slop closets ... ... .. | 129 | 321 | 221 |
| | Number converted to pan closets . | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| | Number repaired ... ... | 164 | 192 | 192 |

## SANITARY INSPECTOR'S STATEMENT.

### HEALTH COMMITTEE (*Continued.*)

| | | 1901 | 1902 | 1903 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Scavenging ... | Number of notices received, recorded, and passed on to Surveyor's Department ... | 4081 | 3076 | 1301 |
| Smoke Nuisances ... | Number of observations taken ... | 265 | 88 | 2 |
| Water Supply ... | Number of wells cleansed and repaired ... ... ... | 2 | 5 | 12 |
| | Number of houses newly supplied from waterworks ... ... | 72 | 67 | 67 |
| | Number of polluted wells closed... | — | 1 | 4 |
| | Number of samples taken ... | 11 | 35 | 63 |
| Workshops ... | Number inspected ... ... | 68 | 170 | 317 |
| | Number registered ... ... | — | 170 | 260 |
| | Number of cases, females employed, reported to M.O.H. ... | — | 13 | 36 |
| Slaughterhouses ... | Number of inspections ... ... | 14 | 36 | 239 |
| Dairies & Cowsheds | Number of inspections ... .. | 147 | 135 | 408 |
| | ,, on register ... ... | — | — | 178 |
| | Number registered ... ... | 38 | 55 | 87 |
| Canal Boats ... | Number inspected ... ... | 63 | 27 | 172 |
| | Number of contraventions of Act discovered ... ... ... | 3 | 1 | 35 |
| Food and Drugs Acts | Number of samples taken for analysis by County Analyst ... | 72 | 50 | 136 |
| | Number of samples condemned ... | 3 | — | 11 |
| | Number of samples taken for analysis by Medical Officer of Health ... ... ... | — | 70 | 20 |

## SANITARY INSPECTOR'S STATEMENT.

### Health Committee *(Continued).*

| | | 1901 | 1902 | 1903 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nuisances from keeping of Animals | Number abated ... ... ... | 9 | 14 | 14 |
| Accumulations of offensive refuse | Number removed ... .. ... | 644 | 585 | 696 |
| Complaints ... | Number received and attended to | 406 | 355 | 382 |
| Legal Proceedings | Number taken ... ... ... | 5 | — | 5 |
| | Number of convictions ... | 4 | — | 5 |
| | Number of dismissals ... ... | 1 | — | — |
| Clerical Work ... | Number of letters, notices, and reports... ... .. ... | 3980 | 4171 | 3758 |
| | Handbills sent out ... ... | — | — | 9500 |

## GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE.

| | 1901 | 1902 | 1903 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hackney Carriage Driver's Licenses Issued ... ... | 83 | 84 | 70 |
| Hackney Carriage Owner's Licenses Issued ... ... | 65 | 66 | 58 |
| Game Licenses Issued ... . ... ... ... | 10 | 8 | 9 |
| Petroleum Licenses Issued ... ... ... ... | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| Carbide of Calcium Licenses Issued ... ... ... | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| Slaughterhouse Licenses Issued ... ... ... | 5 | 7 | 4 |
| Pawnbroker's Certificates Issued ... ... ... | 4 | 3 | 2 |

License Fees Collected ... ... ... ... £25 1s. 6d.

JOHN HOUGHTON.

The following are the chief items of interest in, and in connection with Annual Report for 1903.

## Appointment of Additional Assistant Inspector.

Mr. Elias Binding, appointed late in 1902, commenced his duties with the New Year.

Existing arrangements were then modified as follows:—

No. 1.—Moseley and King's Heath Wards. Population, about 24,000, in charge of Chief Inspector.

No. 2.—Northfield Parish, comprising Selly Oak and Northfield Wards. Population, about 26,000, in charge of Assistant Inspector Mr. A. T. Cottle.

No 3.—Stirchley and King's Norton Wards. Population, about 18,000, in charge of Assistant Inspector Mr. Elias Binding.

Each helping in other districts when required, more particularly in Infectious Diseases.

No. 4.—Beoley Parish. Under 600 population. Mr. Hunt retains charge as before.

In addition to charge of my own Special District I have of necessity to act as Inspector of Food and Drugs, Inspector for the purposes of the unsound food clauses of the Public Health Act, for the whole district.

Also as Inspector of Hackney Carriages, Stage Coaches, and for licensing and registration of Slaughter Houses, Game Dealers, persons in the milk trade, petroleum, pawnbrokers, carbide of calcium.

The Assistant Inspectors of No. 2 and 3 Districts act as Inspectors of Canal Boats, the greater part of the work being done by the Inspector for No. 3 District.

Each inspects Slaughter Houses, Workshops, and Cowsheds and Dairies in his own District.

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The additional work which the appointment of another Inspector has enabled us to perform is as follows:—

**Workshops** have all been inspected and registered, many re-inspected.

**Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops** have also been inspected throughout, and the old register revised and corrected.

**Slaughter Houses.**—Inspections have been much more numerous than heretofore.

**Canal Boats** have been well looked after, and many contraventions of Acts and Regulations discovered and remedied.

The Chief Inspector from London visited and inspected the books in June, and was well satisfied with the progress than made.

**Food and Drugs.**—Samples have been taken to the number of 169, which is well over the rate of 2½ per 1,000 of population, which is the usual standard in well-administered districts. Eleven samples were condemned as adulterated, two as doubtful. Four defaulters were prosecuted, and fines inflicted as follows:—£5, £5, 30/-, and 20/-. All the adulterated and doubtful samples were of milk.

## OTHER ITEMS.

**District Inspection,** that is, the inspection of the sanitary arrangements, and sometimes of interiors of small properties, has been carried out as far as possible. In a district of this size, where it is not possible to allot special officers to special duties, systematic inspection is unavoidably interrupted by the necessity of prompt attention to Infectious Diseases, more particularly Smallpox, in which daily visits have to be made to contacts for a long time after removal of patients. Also, in the absence of a regular disinfector, the Inspectors have to carry out a portion of the disinfection.

**Privy Nuisance.**—The number of privies converted to water closets during the five years I have held charge has been as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1899 | ... | ... | 197 |
| 1900 | ... | ... | 245 |
| 1901 | ... | ... | 127 |
| 1902 | ... | ... | 321 |
| 1903 | ... | ... | 221 |
| | Total | ... | 1,115 |

About three-fourths of them in Northfield Parish and Stirchley Ward.

This work has been done wholly without recourse to the Police Court, until three cases taken in Court at the end of the year 1903.

These figures by no means represent the whole of the improvements made in connection with this head of work, as in a large proportion of cases the drains have been entirely relaid and ventilated, and in many cases wells closed and Corporation water laid on as a direct consequence of alterations of privies.

JOHN HOUGHTON, Member San. Institute, &c.,
*Inspector of Nuisances.*